THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1851

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who exhibited in the United States navy in 1840 or 1811, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington the District of Columbia, some seven or eight year Any member of his wife's family or other person, wi may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his stater,

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

MARLHORO' HOUSE, BOSTON.-We call attention to the advertisement in another column of this widely known establishment. Mr. Jenks, formerly of the Adams House, which he rendered so attractive by his popular manners, has associated himself with Mr Parks in the management of the Marlboro' House. This, of itself, is recommendation enough.

Paroni's Concert.-Signorina Teresa Parodi gave her first concert in Washington, last Monday night. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the National Hall was well filled with deserve much credit for the tastefulness of their

Parodi, who was handsomely assisted by the Minsipal actistes of the New York Tall Opera Company, fully equalled our expectations, and was enthusiastically applauded. Her voice is rich in manifold melodies, and its capabilities have been trained and perfected by the highest which she is welcomed by all who love to revel in the witchery of sweet sounds.

We learn with pleasure that the enterprising manager, Mr. Potter, has made arrangements for one more Concert, to be given this evening.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The March number of the Friend of Youth contains several articles of permanent value. One of these, by Dr. Elder, on Duelling between Men and Nations, we transfer to our columns. It will interest and instruct young and old.

Helen Irving, a new and highly gifted contributor, furnishes a delightful sketch, entitled," The New Skates-A True Story."

We notice two other peculiarly attractive stories-"My Last Slide," by Mary Irving, and "The Secret of Generosity," altered from the

We know of no youth's paper which contains so much sterling original matter as the Friend of ductive of immense evils; and whereas the spirit

"THE LIBERTY PARTY PAPER."

The "Liberty Party Paper" of New York, which so recklessly misrepresents us, will save us the necessity of replying to it, by transferring to its columns the editorial of ours entitled, advertising price for its insertion.

A CORRECTION.

SENATE, Murch 12, 1851. SIR: Your paper states that Messrs. Clay and Underwood were the only Southern Senators who voted for Hugh N. Smith's confirmation. This is not correct; but the rules of the Senate do not permit me to say what was the vote. Surely it is very wrong to make a statement which you cannot know to be correct, and which those who do are not at liberty to make public.

The foregoing comes to us anonymously. We made the statement referred to on the authority of a gentleman who spoke with confidence, and who, we know, is incapable of intentional deception. We suppose the members from Delaware voted for him-but they cannot be styled Southern Senators. Surely the rules of the Senate did not forbid our correspondent from stating how many others voted in the same way. Had he been able, by stating the number, to overthrow the inference from the statement we made, would be not have done it ?- Ed. Era.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

Every indication shows that the Slavery Quesation is to be the great issue in the coming election. The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 2d February. In the preamble to the resolutions adopted, the Convention referred briefly and approvingly to the oppovast and corrupt system of Internal Improve- holding States. menta, not national in their character, and to Land Distribution, and to its support of the Sub-Treasury ; but, " regarding these subjects as now settled and disposed of, or so nearly so as not to be seriously revived in the coming election," the Convention " desires to approach a more recent period, and in the most distinct and emphatic manner to re-affirm the principles and sentiments set forth in the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention held in Nashville in 1849. It then proceeds to set forth its views in relation to the Slavery Question, adopting substantially the principles embodied in the Georgia Resolutions. It lays aside the ordinary party issues, as being settled questions, and makes the Slavery Question the single issue. The editor of the Union is greatly pleased with the resolution, and he holds that they furnish the right platform for the Democracy. It is clearly the intention of the Southern leaders to bury old questions, and bring the whole party upon this platform. Read what Mr. Toombs says in his letter to the Georgia Convention which met on the 22d February :

"The existing political organizations of the North, both Whig and Democratic, are wholly unequal to the present crisis. Their antecedents are continual stumbling-blocks in the path of safety and duty. If either were sound, I should not hesitate to advise you to promote its success. But both have degenerated into mere factions, adhering together by the common hope of public plun-der. Their success would benefit nebody but themselves, and would be infinitely mischievous to the public weal. The Whigs and Democrats of Massachusetts are struggling between Sumner and Winthrop. It is a contest in which the friends of the country have not the slightest interest. The success of the principles of either would be equally fatal to the safety and existence of the Republic. The Whigs and Democrats of New York and Ohio are throughly denationalized. Indeed, there is no non-slaveholding State in which the Free Soil Whigs do not control the Whig organization, and none in which the Democratic Free-Soilers do not control it, except in New Our safety, and the safety of the country, therefore, lies in refusing all cooperation with either the Whig or Democratic parties of the North, and a thorough Union with the sound men of both of these parties in a united National party. If this is impracticable, we ought to stand aloof from both, and support none but a sound national can-

form than the Georgia resolutions, or you cannot have our sympathy and cooperation.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Some of our correspondents, disheartened at the apparent ascendency of Conservatism and Slavery, speak with too much bitterness of their country, and too little hope of its destinies. Our patriotism is yet forbearing and hopeful. Even the Congress which has just terminated, miserably as Senate, men favorable to Slavery, Compromise, it disappointed the expectations of the more san-

navy, a reform largely due to the efforts of John timent. Hunkerism, in preventing an election and P. Hale in the Senate and Watson G. Haynes keeping the question open, is contributing its out of the Senate, is a great triumph of Humanity. The Public Sentiment which demanded it, and now rejoices over it, cannot be friendly to the use of the lash anywhere upon the backs of men and women.

Cheap Postage is another tribute to Popular Demands. Where is the country beside our own in which the correspondence of the People may be carried on over an area of near two millions of square miles at the rate of three cents a letter, and newspapers be conveyed to the door of every citizen, at the rate of little more than a cent a number for five hundred miles?

We observed with pleasure the effects produced by the Popular Sentiment in favor of the retrenchment of military expenses. It was somethousand dollars were saved to the Treasury by laying upon the table the Fortification Bill

The time is approaching when the navy under its present unwieldy form, with its enormous outlays for nothing, will be dispensed with.

Another great popular measure comman the support of a strong party in the late Congress-the freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers who are landless. Johnson of Tennessee and Julian in the House, and Mr. Seward in the Senate, distinguished themselves by its advocacy, and there can be no doubt that it will cussion in the next Congress, if it should not indeed carry a majority in its favor.

We were gratified, too, at the interest mani fested for the noble Kossuth and his compatriots a highly appreciative audience. The managers in captivity. It is a subject of national congratulation, that, during the last moments of the session, when all the heavy Appropriation Bills beside other important measures remained to be acted upon, the American Congress paused amids the press of business to bestow a pitying thought upon the condition of those sufferers in the cause' of Human Rights, and passed a resolution authorizing the President to convey them to this counart. We do not wonder at the enthusiasm with try in a national vessel, if their release could be effected. A correspondent is so disgusted with its zeal in legislating for the recapture of colored refugees from Southern slavery, that he can see nothing to commend in its conduct towards the Hungarian refugees from Austrian Despotism. Let us give credit where it is due. In remembering Kossuth, Congress has done its duty, and obeyed a generous impulse which would have had its way in other cases of oppression, had it not been for the conteracting influence of some sinister interest.

The friends of Peace have also gained some thing in a quarter from which liberal opinions have generally met with repulse-we mean, the United States Senate. On the 5th February, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following preamble and resolution, in response to a memorial from the American Peace Society :

"Whereas appeals to the sword for the determination of national controversies are always proand enterprises of the age, but more especially our people, and the highest permanent prosperity Republic, as well as the claims of humanity, the dictates of enlightened reason, and the precepts of our holy religion, all require the adoption of every feasible measure consistent with the national honor, and the security of our rights, to prevent, as far as possible theat of one body.

ment of these United States, whenever practicable to secure, in its treaties with other pations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires He is, of course, necessarily in daily communication all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall

Mr. Foote stated that the committee was cordial and unanimous in favor of the measure. When it is considered how recently the popular mind was inflamed by the passion for war and conquest, and what a conspicuous part was played by the Senate in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, the protest thus uttered in that body against war, and the endorsement of a favorite measure of the Peace Society, must excite no less surprise than pleasure.

We have not one word to say in apology for the action of Congress on the question of Slavery. not for counteracting causes beyond its control. People of the South any more devoted to it? extinction in the slave States? Where the two ing by telegraph of his appointment, doubt what sections are in juxtaposition, it is not Freedom but Slavery that suffers from the contact. Slavery makes no inroads into Pennsylavania from Maryland, but is constantly losing ground in Maryland under the pressure of Free Labor insition of the Democracy to a National Bank, to a fluences. This is true of all the border slave-

New Mexico and Utah, and even California, is yet debatable ground, but the friends of Freedom have the advantage in these countries, so that if Slavery should obtain the ascendency in them, it | by that man of the appointment. will be their own fault. Ordinary vigilance and effort will prevent the abrogation of the antislavery clause in the California Constitution, and these two facts with the letter, People must judge make effectual the laws of Mexico in the Territo- for themselves. Of the impropriety of any funcries prohibiting slavery. Certainly, if we do tionary of the Government accepting money from nothing, if we remain indifferent while the cor. rupt leaders of the old parties in their scramble for the Presidency basely pledge themselves to his services, while he is yet holding office, nothe maintenance of the Slave Power, the Free body, not blinded by the grossest idolatry, can Soil acquired from Mexico may be lost to Sla- doubt. very, but this can never be, if we organize the friends of Freedom, give an imposing embodiment to their principles, and visit retribution upon the political traitors to Liberty, in 1852, as that it be increased. The People's representawe did in 1848. The three hundred thousand tives, with all the facts before them, will then do free votes given at the last Presidential canvass what, in their judgment, the interests of the Deturned the scale, we think, in favor of Freedom in the Tearitories; three or five hundred thousand free votes in 1852, will put them out of dan- that, in the judgment of the President and of ger. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be death to the Slave Power.

Though there is much in the signs of the times to excite our concern, there is nothing to occasion friends of Mr. Webster. At all events, private despair. So far, no member of Congress who has signalized himself as a champion of Freedom, has been defeated by Hunkerism, on again present. ready provided for by law, besides subjecting his ing himself for reelection. Wentworth, Wilmot, and Bingham, would all have been reelected had they been candidates, but they voluntarily withdrew in favor of men, pledged to maintain the principles they had labored so steadfastly to establish. King, Giddings, Durkee, Doty, and Tuck, have all been endorsed by their constitu- nity of our Government, and the proper discharge ents, and returned to Congress. Root would have been, but for a division among the anti-slavery men of his district; his successor, however, Mr. ropean Courts. We are republicans. The Peo-Townsend, will be no less true to the interests of ple here are Sovereign; and if the world would Freedom and Free Soil. All the free States that see their grandeur, let it look to their achievehave elected members for the next Congress, ex- ments. They bestow upon their servants or cept Pennsylvania, have sent delegations quite as sound on the Slavery Question, as their delegations in the late Congress—a few of them, more reliable." New York and New Hampshire, we think, have gained in this respect. Mr. Perkins, advantage in educating their children, surroundelected from New Hampshire, in the place of Mr. ing themselves with comforts, building railroads

Hunker cand te for the office of Governor.

failure to elect United States Senators in New frugal habits, and those whom we have appointed York and Massachusetts. On the contrary, it is an indication full of hope, that Hunkerism, with the patronage of the Administration at its command, controlling the old party machinery, economy, plain dignity, and yet unfailing enerstimulated and strengthened by nearly all the gy, twenty-two millions of People can govern recognised party leaders, finds itself utterly unable to send from these important States to the and Conservatism. We may safely predict that guine friends of Freedom, did some good things. no Senators will be chosen from either of them, The abolition of corporeal punishment in the who will not be true to the Anti-Slavery Senshare to maintain an agitation that must react against it with tremendous power.

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The charge made by Mr. Allen against Mr. Webster was, that an arrangement was made, proceeding from the suggestion of Mr. Webster himself, by which the sum of \$45,000 was raised in to accept the appointment of Secretary of State. That he received the money, and accepted the office, is not denied. On the contrary, the Boston Doily Advertiser and the Boston Courier impliedly admit the fact that the money was paid to him, to compensate him for the sacrifice he made in thing to rejoice over when near eight hundred giving up a lucrative practice, and to enable him to keep the Department "in decent trim." But, it is denied that he made this a condition to his acceptance of the office, or that he wrote to his friends requiring that it should be raised. Mr. Allen did not charge this upon him, but he did charge that the arrangement by which the money was raised proceeded from "the suggestion of the Secretary himself."

Our readers can judge how far this imputation is disproved by the following correspondence, relied upon by the newspapers in Mr. Webster's interest to vindicate him against the assault made constitute one of the most prominent topics of dis- upon him. We italicize the remarkable sen-

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MR. WEBSTER. We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers the following correspondence, al-though we do not conceive that any evidence, in addition to what has been already laid before the public, was necessary for the complete refutation of the charges against Mr. Webster, which were him and Mr. Haven.
The letters now published confirm, in the full-

est manner, the proof already given that those charges were without foundation:

Bosten, March 11, 1851.

MR. HALE-SIR: Notwithstanding the charges against Mr. Webster of having made pecuniary conditions previous to his accepting the office of Secretary of State have fallen to the ground, yet, as some desire has been expressed by many per sons to know what he wrote to me on the su of Cabinet appointments, I hand you for publica-tion the following letter, which is the only one I ever received from him in relation to the State Department, prior to his announcement to me that he had accepted that office. Subsequently to the receipt of this letter, the simple fact was communicated to me that the office had been tendered to him, and nothing more.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
FRANKLIN HAVEN.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING,

July 12, 1850. My DEAR SIR: You will hear various rumors respecting appointments to the Cabinet, but none of them will deserve credit, any further than they rest on general probability. Nothing is decided. The present Cabinet have all tendered their resignations, but they will not be answered

till after the funeral. easury, Interior. I have no doubt sor known to be thoroughly sound on revenue matters, will be appointed to the Treasury. As to the State Department, I have no idea who will have it, although, if the power were with me, I think I could find a man, without going out of Massachusetts, who has talent enough, and knowledge enough, but whether he is at this moment so fresh

Nobody can well be Secretary of State who has not fortune, unless he be a bachelor. The Secretary of State is the head of the Administration, and he must have a house, sometimes, to receive guests in

numerous now as it was twenty years ago.

My dear sir, you see the spirit of good will which is manifesting itself here. This is the gold-

a opportunity, be assured.

The opposition gentlemen are determined—all the conservative part of them at least-to give the Administration fair play. Mr. Fillmore is well-intentioned and discreet. He will meet with annoyances from the rather overbearing spirit of a certain quarter, but I hope he will stand stiff. If successful in forming his Administration, I believe a prospect is before us for a better state of things than we have enjoyed for twenty years. Yours, truly, DANIEL WEBSTER.

As we understand it, this letter is strongly suggestive. The moneyed friends of Mr. Web-It was truckling and unprincipled, and, were it ster in Boston must have known precisely what it meant. Soon after, the office was tendered to it would have proved fatal to the great interests | him-but, he was neither a bachelor, nor a man of Freedom. But, what substantial gain has sla- of fortune-and yet, if Secretary of State, a prosvery made? Are the People of the North any pect would at once open "for a better state of more tolerant towards it than formerly, or the things than had existed for twenty years." How important that "the golden opportunity" should Who dreams of introducing it into the Free not be lost! Could Mr. Haven and his wealthy States? Who does not anticipate its ultimate friends, after reading that letter, and then hearwas necessary to be done, even had no friends of Mr. Webster in Washington quickened their

Certainly, we do not believe that he entered into any formal arrangement, by which he demanded so much money as a condition to his going into the Cabinet-but in the foregoing letter, he suggested, first who was the proper man for the office of Secretary of State; and secondly, the pecuniary difficulty in the way of the acceptance

The appointment was accepted, the money, is not denied, was raised. Of the connection of private persons, to enable him to discharge his official duties with decency, or as a reward for

If the salary of the Secretary of State be too small, it is the duty of the President to bring the subject to the notice of Congress, and recommend partment and the dignity of the Government demand. Until this be done, it is fair to presume Congress, the salary now allowed by law is sufficient, and what they deem sufficient, with all the facts of the case before them, should satisfy the individuals act impertinently when they attempt to salary a functionary of the Government, alreputation to suspicion, and placing him under obligations inconsistent with that independence which the law fixing salaries for all officers of the Government was intended to secure

Once more we must protest against the notion of certain journals, that it is necessary to the digof its executive duties, to enable the President and his Cabinet to vie with the splendor of Euagents what is necessary to carry on the Government frugally, decently, and efficiently, and the rest of their means they reserve for their own use. They can dispose of their wealth to better

equipages and to give splendid entertainments in Nor can we see anything discouraging in the Washington. As a People, we are of simple and to carry on the Government should fairly represent us in this respect. It will do no harm to the servants of Foreign Potentates to see with what

DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

"Is there anything doing to secure the establishment of a Daily National Era? While Slavery has four dailies at the seat of the National Government devoted to its interests, it is a burning shame to the friends of Liberty that they have not energy enough to secure a single one.

"Again I ask if anything is doing to change this state of things? I will give twenty-five dollars to establish a Daily National Era."

Our friends throughout the country frequently make this inquiry. We suppose nothing will

here as they want, unless we take the initiative. We have looked forward to next winter, as the best time for commencing such an enterprise. New York and Boston, as an inducement to him A new Congress will then begin its sittings. It will be the commencement of the long session. It will be on the eve of the Presidential canvass for

be done for the establishment of such a daily

But we are unwilling to undertake a daily pa per, unless as a fair business transaction, on the strength of our own means. A paper established on a fund contributed by a company, or any number of individuals, cannot be entirely free. We could not edit such a paper, because we should feel ourselves under some obligation that might at times come in conflict with our independence. It has been our intention, whenever our own means might authorize the undertaking, and we

could have satisfactory assurance that enough subscribers and advertisers could be got to defray the expenses of its support, to commence the issue of a Daily National Era. So far, that time has not come: but it will come, if our friends continue to increase the list of the Weekly Era as they have done. Whether we shall be able to execute our purpose next winter, will depend upon the extent of our means, and the indications that may reach us in relation to the probable number of subscribers, and the probable amount of advertising patronage. A Daily No. tionel Ern must be as independent of cliques, parties, and Government patronage, as the Weekly Era is now, or it will not be at all.

W are not the less thankful to our frieha iof his generous proffer, because we know that it was made from the best of motives.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of gene ral interest, confirmed by the Senate at the late extra session

R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil: J B. Kerr, of Maryland, Chargé d'Affaires to Nicaragua; J. S. Pendleton, of Virgina, Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Republic ; G P. King, of Georgia, Chargé d'Affaires to New Granada; F. H Clark, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, Commissioner to China; Allen T. Owen, of Georgia, Consulat Havana; S. G. Goodrich, of New York, Consul at Paris, in place of R Walsh; J. Howard Payne, Consul at Tunis; W. S. Allen, of Missouri, Secretary of New Mexico; E. P. West, of New Mexico, United States Attorney for New Mexico; J. Jones, of New Mexico, Marshal for the same; J. S. Watts, of Indiana, and Horace Viamer, of Michigan, Associate Justices for New Mexico; S. G. Brandenburgh, of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of Utah, in place of J. Buf-The three important Departments are State, fington, declined; T. Butler King, of Georgia, Collector at San Francisco.

Several consulships of little importance were given to Northern men. The South certainly has no reason to complain of the President. It is worthy of remark, that the consulship at Havana, a position of great profit and importance is cerns the staples of free labor in this country.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The friends of General Scott make no secret of their intention to run him for the Presidency. He is evidently the most available Whig candidate. Mr. Clay is too old, if there were no other objection to him. Mr. Webster is out of the question: he could not command the vote of his own State. No man is stronger in the estimation of his particular friends; no man is weaker among the People. Mr. Firlmore would consent to a nomination, but it will not be tendered to him. He is respectable, but has no political strength.

General Scott is a hero, and an honorable man. He has not yet joined the Cass-Webster-Dickinson-Clay Union party, or been committed in any way for or against the measures of the late Congress on the Slavery Question. He has written no letters, made no speeches, which can be quoted against him; and his military glory will prove better political capital than any civic reputation. The Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, impressed, doubtless, with these considerations, lately held a caucus, and issued the following card :

"TO THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT. "The undersigned, Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, respectfully suggest to the friends of General Scott, throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the ex-

pediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency." Appended are the names of forty members of

the Legislature. The Old Line Democrats are worse off than the Whigs. Buchanan is dead, out of his own State, and in it cannot make head against General Scott. Cass can never command the support of the South generally; the River and Harbor interests are hostile to him; and he could stand no chance in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, against Scott. Woodbury is too cold-blooded to receive the cordial support of the People. Hous ton is the only man who could command anything like a respectable vote, and he is working hard for a nomination. He is too poor, we believe, to own slaves-he has the credit of having won the battle of San Jacinto-he figured largely in the business of Texan annexation-he has always been a successful politician-he is not identified with the Extremists of the South-he has volunteered an assault upon South Carolina, the head and front of pro-slavery ultraism-and he is a tremendous Union man. As to Free Soil Radical Democracy, it can no more support him without violating its principles, than it could support General Cass. Where shall it find a candidate? Colonel Benton has been named; but if all we hear be true, he will accept no nomination for the Presidency. It is probable that his ambition is to regain his place in the Senate, and there remain for life.

We have heard suggested in some quarters, for the Presidency, and that of Haywood of North Carolina, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, both Radical Democrats, both steadfast in their opposition to the extension of Slavery, both judicious friends of River and Harbor Improvements-one, a citizen of the great Northwest, the other, a citizen of a Southern State which has never been known to waver in its attachment to the Union, or give countenance to the doctrine of Nullifiation. It is impossible to predict, with any show of

probability, what shape parties may take, what political combinations may take place, what candidates be brought forward, before the next Presidential election. The old Whig leaders generally are endeavor-

ing to unite their party, and prepare it for the customary National Convention in the spring of 1852. The old Democratic leaders generally are Whig and Democratic parties at the North. Lay Morrison, is an old Liberty man; and it is some- and canals, and in the great work of production pursuing a similar policy with their party. Both

There are not wanting other prominent Whigs

taken, Colonel Benton and the editor of the New holding National Conventions, and urge the ex- others should do to him. pediency of every State nominating such a candidate as it pleases. The friends of Freedom in their several States

will of course ponder all these things, and consult together as to the course they ought to pursue. It is time to take up the subject, with a view of arriving at some practical conclusion, in which, at | ject of the River and Harbor bill least, the great majority may harmonize.

HINTS .- A correspondent wishes us to say that twenty years' experience has convinced him of the great importance, in transplanting trees, of setting them with the same side to the South; they presented before removal. He also desires us to inform the world of man-

kind that a capital remedy for wounds from a nail, or the bite of a dog or hog, is wool burned on red hot iron, and held smoking, as near the wound as possible, so as to sweat it thoroughly. Somebody else wishes us to say that a little indigo, moistened and put on the sting of a wasp, hornet, or bee, relieves the pain instanter. This we are inclined to believe, because we have seen

THE MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

Reports in the Senate on the Message of the Presi dent concerning the Boston Rescue.

It will be recollected that the President, in hi

nessage respecting the Boston rescue, suggested the propriety of passing an act authorizing him to call out the militia, for the suppression of insurrection, without previous proclamation. By a law passed in 1795, the President is required, before using military force, to issue a proclamation, for the purpose doubtless of preventing unneces sary bloodshed. To strike without warning, was deemed repugnant to humanity, entirely out of character for a Government regardful of the lives of its citizens. This humane policy has had the sanction of more than half a century of experience, and no inconvenience has resulted from It remained for Mr. Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to suggest that it imposed too much restraint upon the Federal Executive, and that it would be better to give the President the power to order out the militia to shoot down, without notice or warning, their fellow-citizens. They claimed in the message that, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, he had absolute control over the land and naval forces, could use them in the respect was not limited or restrained by the act of 1807, which authorized the President "to use these forces for the same purposes for which he same proclamation." Not satisfied with this, they wished Congress to put the militia on the same footing-thereby placing at the absolute

impending death. The claim was extravagant, and the Con mittee to which the message was referred, ought to have promptly denied it. The recommendation was an outrage, and ought to have been rebuked. The majority of the Committee, however, contented themselves with expressing "the opinion that further legislation is not essential to enable the President to discharge * * * with fidelity his high constitutional duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed." Mr. But- Missouri : ler of South Carolina, a member of the Commitit his duty to protest against the claim of the President, to use the army and navy for the suppression of insurrection, without proclamation He made a report, in which, after quoting the

"The import of which is, that the President may use the army and navy as he may think proper, under the plenitude of his constitutional authority; and that he is not constrained by the act of 1807, nor can he be restrained by any act of Congress. Being ex officio commander, he can use the army in suppressing insurrections in a man-ner different from that in which he is required to use the militia.

"For the specific and sometimes delicate pur-poses indicated, I think Congress has the direc-tion of the President. When actually in command, for repelling invasion or for any other purpose, he must exercise his own judgment, under his constitutional discretion. In one sen-teace I deny that the President has a right to employ the army and navy for suppressing insur-rections, &c., without observing the same pre-re-quisites prescribed for him in calling out the

militia for the same purpose.

"His suggestion in his message is, that he shall have a right to employ the militia, as he contends he has a right under the Contitution to employ the regular military force; that is, without no-tice of a proclamation. I do not think he has the right to call out the military force of the Government without observing the pre-requisites of the act of 1795; and I am unwilling to give him such power in calling out the militia. I would regard it as a fearfully momentous occasion to see the army called out to shoot down insurgents without notice or proclamation."

So should we, though the first victims of such usurpation of power were South Carolina nullifiers. We could wish that the Northern members of the Committee on the Judiciary had had sense and courage enough to unite with the South Carolina Senator in this protest against Executive assumption.

EMANCIPATION PARTY ORGANIZING IN KEN-

Cassius M. Clay has taken the stump as a can didate for the office of Governor of Kentucky The newspapers say that a political State Convention of the Emancipationists is to be held some time this month. The Whigs apprehend the most injurious consequences to their party from

SALE OF THE UNION OFFICE.

Mr. Ritchie, in his paper of Saturday morning last, announced the sale of his concern to A. J. Donelson of Tennessee, who will take possession of it on the 15th of April ensuing.

Mr. Donelson was a favorite with Jackson and Polk, and figured largely in the annexation of Texas. His efforts will be directed towards a reorganization of the Democratic party on the Baltimore platform.

Mr. Ritchie intimates that the failure of the bill for his relief, left him no alternative but to retire from his post. The editor of the Union for the last forty

years has occupied a prominent position in the political world. He is a man of unquestionable ability, and great intensity of temperament; a thoroughgoing partisan, under the control of strong sectional prejudices. While editor of the Richmond Enquirer, he exerted more influence over the name of Dodge of Wisconsin, as candidate his party than he has done since. His removal to Washington was an unfortunate event for the harmony of the party, and, as it turns out, for his own interests. He had ability enough to conduct a national organ; was familiar with the political history of the country; wielded a powerful and ready pen ; was expert in all the methods of party warfare: but his sectionalism and intolerance utterly disqualified him for that post pending the agitation of the Slavery Question. and it will be long before the party-feud his influence aggravated will be healed.

But, we are willing to concede to him general honesty of purpose; we hope that he may find more enjoyment in private life than he has ever done in public; and we regret that, in his old age, he is obliged to retire, under pecuniary difficulty. If, on careful examination, it shall be ascertained by the next Congress that he has lost votes. The election was postponed one vee by his printing contract with this, much as we debate took place on the same day, in which Cushaside all other issues, and become distinctively thing for the friends of Liberty in that State to generally, than they could do were they to waste

and exclusively pro-slavery, with no other plat- have defeated the election by the People of the it in enabling their servants to maintain sumptuous spective parties, and the Free-Soilers generally, loss may be made good, and that he may be alment should deal with its employées, as an honest and Democrats, among them, if we are not mis- man deals with his neighbor. Whatever his legal rights, he recognises the binding obligation of "the York Tribune, who discountenance the policy of higher law," to do unto others as he would that

RIVERS AND HARBORS OF THE WEST.

We find in the [Michigan] Allegan Record of the 21st ultimo the following letter from General Lewis Cass to a citizen of that county, on the sub-

"WASHINGTON, January 25, 1851.

" MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your let-"My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter, and hasten to reply to it. I think the Appropriation bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors will pass; and, if it does, the appropriation for our friends, the Hollanders, will certainly succeed; there is no doubt of that. Of course it will receive my vote and support heartily, my 'Chicago letter' to the contrary notwithstanding. I know of no improvement more just and necessary, and you may depend upon it that it will receive the entire support of our delegation. "I am, dear sir, truly yours, Lewis Cass." John R. Kellorg. Ess."

" John R. Kellogg, Esq."

It is but just to say that the bill which General Cass opposed in the Senate was not the bill referred to in this letter. Still, it would have been more in accordance with this hearty pledge of devotion to River and Harbor Improvements, had he and his friends aimed to amend rather than defeat the Senate bill. Why did they not join Mr. Chase in the support of his amendment, substituting the original House bill, the one to which General Cass promised his vote, for the bill before the Senate? and shrunk from doing anything that might prevent a reunion of the Hunker Democracy on the Baltimore platform: they were afraid of the South-that was the reason.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hunker Democracy has met with a signal defeat in New Hampshire. Tuck has been reelected, and Perkins, formerly a Liberty man, is hosen in the place of Morrison, Hunker. The Congressional delegation is of course divided. The Hunker candidate for Governor, Dinsmore, fails of being elected by the People, Mr. Atwood, the Free Soil candidate, receiving about 10,000 otes, and the political complexion of the Legisla-

ture is yet in doubt. "The Boston Atlas has further returns from the late election in New Hampshire, (being from 170 towns,) which show a nett loss of more than eight thousand votes for Governor Dinsmore, the Democratic candidate, and indicate that he will fall three or four thousand behind the united vote of his two competitors. The loss of the the land and naval forces, could use them in the suppression of insurrection, without previous notice, and that his constitutional authority in this respect was not limited or restrained by the act Now they have chosen only 86. The same towns send only twenty members, formerly members of the Democratic party, who have rebelled against might call forth the militia, and subject to the their party on account of the prescription of Mr. 132; or twenty more than the Democratic majority in the House last year. The Atlas thinks that the friends of Mr. Atwood will hold the baldisposal of the President the whole military force ance of power." A few more elections of this kind, and Democ-

of the country, to be used silently, stealthily, fatally, without admonition to the citizens of the racy will find out how deeply indebted it is to Hunkerism.

MR. BENTON, TRIUMPHANT.

Mr. Benton, although a victim for the time beng to a corrupt coalition, has nevertheless won a glorious triumph over his adversaries. The battle he fought was for Union, against Nullification. Secession, and Sectional Conventions. That he won it, no one can doubt after reading the following resolutions lately passed by the Legislature of

" Resolved, That in the opinion of this House Nashville Convention is dangerous in its tendencies, calculated to foster sectional jealousies, and to weaken the bond of the Union. The people of Missouri will cooperate with no organized body, which may be to foment national discord, to alienate one portion of the Confederacy from another, or to diminish the veneration of the people for the union of the States.
"Resolved, That the House emphatically denies

the doctrines of secession, as maintained by Southern statesmen, and dissents from the resolution of the Nashville Convention as enclosed to his Excellency the Governor, by the Hon. C. J. McDonald, of Georgia; and the Governor is respectfully requested to return the resolutions to Mr. McDonald, with a copy of these resolutions."

These resolutions indirectly censure the course of Mr. Atchison, who has been giving countenance to the ultras of the South.

WHO ARE BLAMEABLE?

The Richmond (Va.) Whig speaks rather complacently of the failure of the River and Harbor and French Spoliation bills. They were measures, it says, in which the North was most deeply interested, and it trusts that section will learn wisdom by what it has suffered at the hands of Free Soil agitators: for, it was owing to their agitation that nine months of the first session were consumed in profitless debate, and so great a mass of business in consequence thrown into the second or short session, that it was impossible to dispose of all of it.

Making due allowance for bitter sectional prejudice, it is hard to believe that the Whig is strictly honest in this representation. The agitation was not brought on by Free-Soilers, but by Slaveholders. Who made war upon Mexico? Who conquered and annexed Mexican Territory? For what purpose was the conquest made? Who protracted the discussion on the Territorial Question for nine months? Not Free-Soilers. To a man they were anxious for a short debate and a prompt settlement. They urged decisive action in the beginning of the session. They resorted to every honorable means to secure it. They did not know whether their views would prevail or not, but they wanted to vote, and so end the controversy. They wasted no time in hatching compromises and omnibuses. They never were guilty of talking against time. They never disgraced themselves or the National Legislature by practicing factious devices to prevent Congress from coming to a vote. For the agitation, the waste of time, the faction, the delay, | timid Neutrality and base Servility to Party derangement, and defeat of public business, the Despotism." slaveholders and their Northern allies were alone ELECTION OF SENATOR FROM OHIO.-The Le-

gislature of Ohio resumed balloting for United States Senator on the 13th. It was continued till the 15th, when Benjamin F. Wade, Whig, was elected. Griswold was the caucus candidate of the Whigs. He was then withdrawn, and Ewing gives returns from 182 towns, which foot up thus and Corwin successively nominated. Mr. Wade was once a pretty good anti-slavery man. What he is now, we know not. Times change, and men change with them.

Joun M. Borrs, who played so conspicuous a part in the politics of 1832, and was thrown overboard by the Whigs of his district, has been renominated unanimously for Congress by the Whig Convention which assembled at Richmond

THE FREE-SOILERS of Indiana are preparing to hold a State Convention at Indianopolis at an early day. It is time they should organize in that State, unless they are willing to be ridden over rough shod by the Hunkers.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE terminated last Thursday. Nothing of importance was done, but the confirmation of numerous ap-

ful effort was made in the Massachusetts Legisla ture on the 12th to elect a United States Mr. Summer fell short of an election by seven

LITERARY NOTICES.

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RAHAM'S MAGAZINE. Philadelphia: G. E. Graham. April, 1851. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Lowell has an uncommonly long poem in this

number, on "the unhappy lot of Mr. Knott," marked by his characteristic humor.

A poem to "My Mother," by George D. Pren. tice, is a beautiful tribute of filial affection. The contributors generally have done them-

selves credit, as well as the Magazine.

ARTAIN'S MAGAZINE. Philadelphia, April, 1851. For sale by W. Atam, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, This number is radiant with beautiful pictures

besides being enriched with articles from the pens of Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Bremer. Mrs. Kirkland's essay on the art of grawing old gracefully we commend to all ladies and gentlemen of

a certain age, who grow melancholy at the sight of crows' feet and gray hair. CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. Boston: Crosby & Nichols, For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. (We have not time to notice in detail the able articles in this number of the Eraminer, but we must call attention to an elabarate paper, of great power and research, by Mrs. M. L. Putnam, on

ed woman, whose pen could not be engaged in a HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. March, 1851.

the Hungarian Question. The North American

Review has found more than a match in this gift-

For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Wash-Thomson's Spring is republished in this number, with fifteen exquisite engravings. There is no falling off in the character of the selections.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. January, 1851. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam Pennsylvania Ave-There is a fine variety of literary, critical, and

political articles. The following is the table of

contents English Socialism and Communistic Associations; the Struggle in Italy; Devon and Cornwall; Sewelt's Odes and Epodes of Horace; Lord Campbell's Chief Justices; Lord Holland's For. eign Reminiscences; Kings and Popes; the Menace of War in Germany; Lord Clarendon's Ad-

ministration.

ONDON LAROR AND LONDON POOR. By Henry Mayhew With daguerrectype engravings by Beard. New York Harper & Brothers.

This work is published in Semi-monthly numbers of forty-eight pages. The illustrations seem to us exceedingly life-like and truthful - free from the exaggerations so common in representations of the kind. They are copied from daguerreotypes of the living subjects, and are of course much more valuable than if copied from drawings.

We have read the first number with deep inerest. The writer does not philosophise or sentimentalize over the condition of the poor, but describes with a bold and free pen their homes and habits. Wherever it can be done, he introduces individuals of the different classes, and makes them in their own language describe their modes of living and thinking. It is a new and strange world to which he introduces us, and we have no doubt that this publication will be of great practical utility in exciting the public interest in behalf of these degraded outcasts of

THE MOORLAND COTTAGE. By the Author of Mary Barton New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. The author of Mary Barton must be a delightfull personage, to give birth to such a creation as little Maggie of the Moorland Cottage. We suppose the book was intended for young folk, but he must be a petrifaction, whether young or old, who does not trace with intense interest the growth and the beautiful development of that

charming little horoine. She is equal to the Jeannie Deans of Walter Scott. It is a volume of wonderful power and

NILB NOTES OF A HAWADZI. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

If we had not learned elsewhere that the author of this fresh, picturesque, and spicy volume, was a young American, we should be tempted to think that Carlyle had paid a visit to the Pyramids, and was giving in his characteristic style the results of his wanderings. The author is clearly a disciple of that Eccentric, but he has such novelty of conception, and such fertility of imagination, that one soon forgets that his style is not exactly his own. It is a decidedly poetical book of travels in a region rendered attractive

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD, a weekly political paper published in Boston, announces an arrangenent which secures its permanent establishment, and by which additional value is to be given to its columns. It is ably conducted, and devoted to the maintenance of true Democratic principles in their application specially to the Slavery Ques-

THE ALBANY EVENING ATLAS.—This sterling Democratic journal has entered on the eleventh year of its existence. It is one of the most effective advocates of Radical Democracy.

"THE FREE MISSIONARY," is the title of a re ligious monthly, published at Cincinnati. Terms. five copies for two dollars. It is the organ of the Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association, and is under the editorial control of E. Goodman and C. B. Boynton, men of talent, tact, and high-toned principle. It is thoroughly Anti-Slavery in its teachings, advocating earnestly the divorce of all religious organizations from Slavery, and every other form of Moral Wrong.

"THE AMERICAN ADVERTISER," a penny weekly, published at Cleveland, Ohio, by H. M. Addison, is an earnest supporter of every real reform. Its motto is, "Without any particular hobby but intended to aid the cause of Morality, Edu cation, Temperance, Liberty, and Equal Rights-Independent in Politics, and equally opposed to

GRORGE McDUFFIE of South Carolina, who utred the memorable declaration, that Slavery is the corner-stone of our political institutions, died Friday morning last, at the residence of Richard Singleton, at Sumter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS .- The Boston Atlas on the vote for Governor:

on the vote for Governor:

Dinsmoor, (Loco...) 24,628; Sawyer, (Whig)
17,454; Attwood, (Free Soil) 11,116. Majority
against Dinsmoor, 3,942. Majority for him last
year in the same towns, 4,364. Nett Locofoco
loss, 8,306. The Atlas says:
So far as we have returns, the House stands—
Whigs, 123; Atwood Democrats, 20; Locofocos,
98. There are also 24 vacancies which cannot
now be filled. The towns yet to be heard from
were represented last year by 2 Whigs, 26 Locos.
If they are the same this year, the next House
will contain 125 Whigs, 124 Locofocos. The 20
Atwood men will exactly hold the balance of
power.

The Concord Patriot has a somewhat different The Concord Patriot said to the acount. According to it, so far as received, the acount. According to it, so far as received, the members elected are—Whigs, 125; Atwood Democrats, 22; Locofocos, 111; vacancies, 26. The towns not heard from last year sent 1 Whig and 12 Locofocos. If they send the same this year, the Heuse will contain 126 Whigs, 123 Locofocos, and 22 Atwood mes. New HAMPSHIRE.—The return from New

Hampshire (Boston, March 17) establish the fact that the Whigs and Democrats are about a tie in the House, and that the Atwood Democrats hold the balance of power, and can determine who shall be Governor.

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio, having completed its business, adjourned on Tuesday. The final vote on the adoption of the new Constitution was, year 79, noes 14. It has yet to be submitted to the people.